

24.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^x = y \quad 0^0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(\sin x)^x = \ln y$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(\sin x) = \ln y$$

$$-\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln y$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \ln y$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x^2 \cos x}{\sin x} = \ln y$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x^2(-\sin x) + \cos x \cdot 2x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{0}{1} = 0 = \ln y$$

$$y = e^0 = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

 $y = \ln x$ $y = \frac{1}{x}$

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38.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x - \ln(\sin x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln\left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

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8.3 relative rates of growth

(which function grows faster? or slower)

if $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty$ then $f(x)$ is faster $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$ then $g(x)$ is faster $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$ $0 < L < \infty$, f & g
~~are same~~
grow at the same rate

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compare $y = x^2$ with $y = e^x$

$$\infty \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2} = \infty$$

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$$y = x \quad y = \ln x$$

8/8

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \infty$$

x grows faster



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transitive property

If $a = b$ and $b = c$ then $a = c$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 5}$$

$$g(x) = (2\sqrt{x} - 1)^2 \quad \text{compare with } y = x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{x} \xrightarrow{\text{same}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 5}{x^2}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2\sqrt{x} - 1)^2}{x} \xrightarrow{\text{same}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2\sqrt{x} - 1)^2}{(\sqrt{x})^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 = 4$$

$f(x)$ and $g(x)$
grow at the
same rate

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